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NO. 41.

MISCELLANY.

PEABODY'S LEAP.

A LEGEND OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Many are the places, scattered over the face of our beautiful country, whose wild and picturesque scenery is worthy of the painter's pencil, or the poet's pen. Some of them which were once celebrated for their rich stores of "legendary lore," are now only sought to view their natural scenery, while the traditions which formerly gave them celebrity, are buried in oblivion. Such is the scene of the following adventure—a romantic glen, bounded on the north side by a high and rocky hill, which stretches itself some distance from the lake, terminating in a precipice, some thirty feet in height, and once known by the name of "Peabody's Leap."

At the time of this adventure, Timothy Peabody was the only white man that lived within 50 miles of this place, and he was the spirit which achieved it. In an attack on one of the frontier settlements, his family had all been massacred by the merciless savages, and he had sworn that their deaths should be revenged. The better to accomplish this dread purpose, he had removed to this solitary place, and constructed the rude shelter in which he had dwelt, till the blasts of winter drove him to the homes of his fellow men, again to return and renew the contest, when the spring had awakened nature into life and beauty. He was a man who possessed much shrewd cunning, combined with a thorough knowledge of Indian habits, by which he had always been enabled to avoid the snares of his subtle enemies. Often when they had come with a party to take him, he had escaped their lures, and after destroying his hut on their return homeward, some of their boldest warriors were picked off by his unerring aim—or, on arriving at their town, they learned that one of their swiftest hunters had been ambushed by him and fallen a victim to his deadly rifle. He had lived in this way for several years, and had so often baffled them, that they had at last become weary of the pursuit, and for some time had left him unmolested.

About this time, a party of Indians made a descent on one of the small settlements, and had taken three men prisoners, whom they were conveying home to sacrifice, for the same number of their men that had been shot by Peabody. It was towards the close of the day and they passed his abode, most of the party in advance of the prisoners, who with their hands tied, and escorted by five or six Indians, were almost wearied out by their long march, and but just able to crawl along. He had observed this advance guard, and suspecting there were prisoners in the rear, had let them pass unmolested, intending to try some "yankee trick," to effect their rescue. He accordingly followed on in the trail of the party, keeping among the thick trees which on either side skirted the path. He had proceeded but a short distance, before he heard the sharp report of a rifle, apparently very near him, and which he knew must be one of the Indians who had strolled from the main body, to procure some game for their evening meal. From his acquaintance with their habits and language, he only needed a disguise, to enable him to join with the party if necessary, and aided by the darkness which was fast approaching, with but little danger of detection. The resolution was quickly put in operation, to kill this Indian and procure his dress.

He had gone but a few paces before he discovered his intended victim, who had just finished loading his rifle. To stand forth and boldly confront him, would give the savage an equal chance, and if Tim. proved the best shot, the party, on hearing the report of two rifles at once, would be alarmed, and commence a pursuit. The chance was therefore, two to one against him, and he was obliged to contrive a way to make the Indian fire first. Planting himself, then behind a large tree, he took off his fox skin cap, and placing it on the end of his rifle, began to move it to and fro. The Indian quickly discovered it, and was not at a loss to recollect the owner by the cap. Knowing how often he had eluded them, he resolved to dispatch him at once, and without giving him any notice of his dangerous proximity, he instantly raised his rifle, and its contents were whizzing through the air. The ball just touched the bark of the tree, and pierced the cap, which rose suddenly, like the death spring of the weaver, and then fell amidst the bushes. The Indian, like a true sportsman, thinking himself sure of his victim, did not go to pick up his game till he had re-loaded his piece, and dropping it to the ground, he was calmly proceeding in the operation, when Timothy as calmly stepped from his hiding place, exclaiming—"Now you tarnal knitter, say yer prayers as fast as ever you can."

This was short notice for the poor Indian. Before him, and scarcely ten pa-

ces distant, stood the tall form of Peabody, motionless as a statue—his rifle at his shoulder—his finger on the trigger, and his deadly aim firmly fixed upon him. He was about to run, but he had not time to turn round ere the swift-winged messenger had taken his flight; his first moment was his last—the ball pierced his side—he sprung six feet in the air, and fell lifeless on the ground.

No time was now to be lost. He immediately proceeded to strip the dead body, and to array himself in the accoutrements, consisting of a hunting shirt, a pair of moccasins or leggings, and the wampum belt and knife. A little of the blood besmeared on his sun-burnt countenance, served for the red paint and it would have taken a keen eye in the grey twilight and thick gloom of the surrounding forest, to have detected the counterfeit Indian. Shouldering his rifle, he again started in the pursuit, and followed them till they arrived in the glen, where their canoes were secreted. Here they stopped, and began to make preparation for cooking their expected supper, previous to their embarkation for the opposite shore. The canoes were launched, and their baggage deposited in them. A fire was blazing brightly, and the party were walking around, impatiently awaiting the return of the hunter.

The body of Timothy was safely deposited behind a fallen tree, where he could see every motion, and hear every word spoken in the circle. Here he had been about half an hour. "Night had drawn her sable curtain around the scene," or in other words it was dark. The moon shone fitfully through the clouds which almost covered the horizon, only serving occasionally to render the "darkness visible." The Indians now began to evince manifest signs of impatience for the return of their comrade. They feared that a party of whites had followed them, and taken him prisoner; and, at last resolved to go in search of him. The plan, which was, fortunately overheard by Timothy, was to put the captives into one of the canoes, under the care of five of their number who were to secret themselves in case of an attack, massacre the prisoners, and then go to the assistance of their brethren.

As soon as the main body had started, Peabody cautiously crept from his hiding place to the water, and sliding in feet foremost, moved along on his back, his face just above the surface, to the canoe which contained the rifles of the guard. The priming was quickly removed from these, and their powder horns emptied. He then went to the canoe in which the captives were placed and gave them notice of their intended rescue, at the same time warning them not to show themselves above the gunwale, till they were in safety. He next with his Indian knife separated the thong which held the canoe to the shore, intending to swim off with it till he had got far enough to avoid observation, then get in, and paddle for the nearest place where a landing could be effected. All this was but the work of a moment, and he was slowly moving off from the shore as yet unobserved by the guard, who little expected an attack from this side. But unfortunately, his rifle had been left behind, and he was resolved not to part with "Old Plumper," as he called it, without at least one effort to recover it. He immediately gave the captives notice of his intention, and directed them to paddle slowly and silently out and going past the headland, to approach as near as possible, and there await his coming.

The guard by this time had secreted themselves, and one of the number had chosen, the same place which Timothy himself had previously occupied, near which, he had left his old friend. He had almost got to the spot when the Indian discovered the rifle, grasped it, and springing upon his feet, gave the alarm to his companions. Quick as thought, Tim. was upon him—seized the rifle, and wrenched it from him with such violence, as to throw him breathless on the ground. The rest of the Indians were alarmed, and sounding the war-whoop, rushed upon him.

It was a standard maxim with Timothy, that "a good soldier never runs till he is obliged to," and he now found that he should be under the necessity of suiting his practice to this theory. There was no time for deliberation; he instantly knocked down the foremost with the butt of his rifle, and bounded away through the thicket like a startled deer. The three remaining Indians made for the canoe in which their rifles were deposited, already rendered harmless by the precaution of Timothy. This gave him a good advantage, which was not altogether unnecessary, as he was much encumbered with his wet clothes, and before he reached the goal, he could hear them snapping the dry twigs, close behind him. The main body had likewise got the alarm, and were but a short distance from him, when he reached the headland. Those who were nearest he

did not fear, unless they came to close action, and he resolved to send one more of them to his long home, before he leaped from the precipice.

"It's a burning shame to wet so much good powder," exclaimed he, "I'll have one more pop at the tarnal red skins.—Tim's position was quickly arranged to put his threat in execution. His rifle was presented, his eye glanced along its barrel, and the first one that showed his head received its deadly contents.

In an instant Tim was in the water, making for the canoe. The whole party had by this time come up, and commenced a brisk fire upon the fugitives. Tim stood erect in the canoe, shouting in the voice of a Stentor, "Ye'd better take care, ye'll spile the sky!" "Old Plumper's safe, and you'll feel him yet, I tell ye!"

They were quickly lost in darkness, and taking a small circuit, effected a landing in safety. Many a red man's life verified his last threat, and Peabody lived to a good old age, having often related to his friends and neighbors the adventure which gave to this place the name of "Peabody's Leap."

From the Daily Courier.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, March 5, 1831.

DEAR UNCLE JOSHUA,

I aint dead, but I spose you begin to feel kind of uneasy about me, bein I have n't writ home so long. Well, I'll tell you how 'twas; I've had this ere cold and one thing another, so bad I did n't feel hardly smart enough to write. And besides I got so skeer'd that night the Jacksonites poured their doctor stuff, what they call the healing plaster, down the throates of the Huntonites, that I did n't dare to go nigh 'em agin for a good while for fear they'd pour some of their pesky stuff down my throat. But I'm sorry I did n't write afore, for I've let it alone so long now, that my work has got desputely behindhand. When I write to you before, the Jacksonites were holding the Huntonites by the hair of the head with one hand and trying to cram the healing plaster down the throats with 'tother, and the Huntonites were kicking and scrambling, and gritting their teeth together with all their might, and doubling up their fists and stamping, and declaring up hill and down, that they would never take it. And they were so upstropulous about it for a while I did n't know as they ever would swallow it. But the Jacksonites were the stoutest, and held on to 'em like a dog to a root, and kept 'em there all day and all the evening till about midnight, and then the poor Huntonites seemed to be almost dragged out. I fairly pitied 'em. Along in the first of it they threatened pretty stoutly, and declared by every thing that's black and blue, if they had to take this dirty dose and should happen to be strongest next year, they'd make the Jacksonites take a dose worth two of this. But all the threatening did n't do any good; and then they fell to begging and coaxing, and that did n't do any good neither. The Jacksonites said they should not only take it, but they should take it that night before they slept. At last they got their hands and feet tied, and kept bringing it up a little nearer and little nearer to their mouths, and the Huntonites got so they could n't do nothing but spit. But the Jacksonites did n't mind the spitting, for you know it is n't for the doctor to stan about being spit upon a little, when he's giving medicine. Jest before the last ont, the poor Huntonites rolled their eyes dreadfully, and I believe some on 'em lost their senses a little; one of 'em took a notion that they were agoing to make him swallow a whole live goose, feathers and all; and he begged of 'em, if they would n't take out the gizzard and 'tother inside things that the'd jest pull out the pin feathers so that it would n't scratch his throat going down. But they did n't pay no attention to him, and jest before the clock struck twelve they grabbed 'em by the throat, and pried their mouths open, and poured it in. The Huntonites guggled a little, but they had to swallow it. A day or two arterwards they made some of the Sinnetters take it in the same way. They had a considerable tussle for it, but not quite so bad as they had in the House.

Some thought this healing dose would make the Huntonites worse, and some thought it would make them better.—I've watched 'em ever since they took it whenever I dared to go near the Legislature, and I cant see much alteration in 'em. But that or something else has kicked up a monstrous dust amongst other folks all over the world amost. I've been looking over the newspapers a little, and I never see the world in such a terrible hubbub before in all my life.—Every body seems to be running mad, and jest ready to eat each other up.—There's Russia snapping her teeth like a great bear, and is just agoing to eat up the Poles, I dont mean Ephraim's Poles, but all the folks that live in Poland; not that are Poland up there where

Mr. Dunn lives, but that great Poland over along side of Russia. And there's the Dutch trying to eat up Holland, and the Belgians are trying to eat up the Dutch, and there's "five great powers" trying to pour a healing dose down the throat of the king of the Netherlands, and there's Mr. O'Connell trying to make the king of England and Parliament take a healing dose, and there's Ireland jest ready to eat up Mr. O'Connell, and all the kings of Europe are trying to eat up the people, and the people are all trying to eat up the kings.

And our great folks in this country too, away off there to Washington, have got into such a snarl, I guess it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to get 'em out of it. There's the President and Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren and the two great republican papers, and half a dozen more of 'em, all together by the ears; but which of 'em will eat up the rest I dont know, I've heard a good many guess that Mr. Van Buren would eat up the whole toat of 'em; for they say although he's a small man, their isn't another man in the country, that can eat his way through a political pudding so slick as he can. These are dreadful times, uncle; I dont know what 'll become of the world, if I dont get an office pretty soon.

It seems to me there must be something out of the way to make so much confusion in the world; and I hope the Legislature before they adjourn will pass a general healing act to cure all these difficulties. They've been talking about passing a healing act to cure our state house up to Augusta, for they say its too small, and they intend to bring it down here to Portland to cure it. But I guess it 'll give 'em a pull, for they say the Kennebeckers are master fellers to hold on.

They had a kind of a flusteration here to day in the Legislature. The Speaker's cleared out and left 'em, because the Governor said he'd taken his turn sitting in the Chair long enough, and he must go and sit on the Bench awhile now.—And then they went to work and chose that good natured man from Monmouth for Speaker. I meant to a told you about them are two great meetings they've had here to make Governors and Presidents and one thing and another; but I hav'nt time to day.

One of 'em made Mr. Smith Governor for next year and General Jackson President; and 'tother made Mr. Sprague governor, and kind of put Mr. Clay a brewing for President.

If you think its best for me to run again for governor another year I wish you'd call our friends together up there and have me nominated, for there's nothing like starting in season in these matters. Your loving neffin,

JACK DOWNING.

The following anecdote of olden times is given in Mr. Folsom's history of Saco and Biddeford.

"Mrs. Rose Standish, consort of captain Standish, departed this life on the 29th of January, 1621. This circumstance is mentioned as an introduction to the following anecdote, which has been carefully handed down by tradition. In a very short time after the disease of Mrs. Standish, the captain was led to think, that if he could obtain Miss Priscilla Mullins, a daughter of Mr. William Mullins, the breach in his family would be happily repaired. He therefore according to the custom of those times, sent to ask Mr. Mullen's permission to visit his daughter. John Alden, the messenger, went and faithfully communicated the wishes of the captain. The old gentleman did not object, as he might have done, on account of the recency of captain Standish's bereavement. He said it was perfectly agreeable to him, but the young lady must also be consulted. The damsel was then called into the room, and John Alden, who is said to have been a man of most excellent form, with a fair and ruddy complexion, arose, and in a very courteous and prepossessing manner, delivered his errand. Miss Mullens listened with respectful attention, and at last, after a considerable pause, fixing her eyes upon him with an open countenance, said, *prithce John, why do you not speak for yourself?* He blushed, and bowed, and took his leave, but with a look which indicated more than his diffidence would permit him otherwise to express. However he soon renewed his visit, and it was not long before their nuptials were celebrated in ample form. From them are descended all of the name, of ALDEN in the United States. What report he made to his constituent, after the first interview, tradition does not unfold; but it is said, how true the writer knows not, that the captain never forgave him to the day of his death."

The Selectmen of Gloucester inform the public the amount of donations received by them, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in that place, is \$14,284.36.

TRUTH.—If a man be sincerely wedded to truth he must make up his mind to find her a portionless virgin; and he must take her for herself alone. The contract, too, must be to love, cherish, and obey her, not only unto death, but beyond it; for this is a union that must survive not only death, but time, the conquerer of death. The adorer of truth, therefore, is above all present things—firm in the midst of temptation, and frank in the midst of treachery, he will be attacked by those who have prejudices, simply because he is without them; decried as a bad bargain by all who want to purchase, because he alone is not to be bought, and abused by all parties, because he is the advocate of none, like the dolphin which is always painted more crooked than a ram's horn, although every naturalist knows that it is the straightest fish that swims.—Lacon.

EXCESSIVELY POLITE.—There are some Frenchmen in whom the habits of politeness are so strong, that on no occasion do they deviate from them. During the recent revolution, the rooms occupied by an English gentleman who resided at Paris, were visited by some Frenchmen of respectable appearance, who, after having knocked at his door and apologized for the intrusion, begged in the most polite manner "qu'il leur seroit permis de la fenetre de sa maison,"—that he would permit them to shoot a few Swiss from the window. He could scarcely have refused any request urged in so easy and polite a manner. "Volontiers, Messieurs; autant que vous voudrez," was the reply; "Most willingly, gentlemen, as many as you please." They accordingly stationed themselves at the windows, and did shoot a few.

Examiner.

MAPLE SUGAR.—In the little town of Wilmington Ver. no less than 33,000 pounds of Sugar have been manufactured in one year, and a town in the Northern part of the State, the name we do not recollect, has manufactured 42,000 lbs. Even in this town, many of our farmers manufacture large quantities. In Westmoreland many farmers produce half a ton. One farmer in Gilsom has made 22,000 lbs. In Maine, we have no doubt the whole State might be supplied—so in Vermont. Maple Sugar when refined is said to be superior to the best refined from the West Indies.—Keene Sent.

PAPER LINEN.—A new invention, called paper linen, has lately been invented, and extensively used in Paris. It consists of paper, damask, and other linen so closely that it is impossible, without examination, to detect the difference; even to the touch, the articles are very much alike. They are used for every purpose to which linen is applicable, except, of course, those in which strength and durability are required. The price is very low—a napkin costs only about, two cents; and when they become dirty are taken back at half price. A good sized table cloth can be obtained for about 18 cents.—Foreign Journal.

WHAT IS LAW LIKE?—Law is like a country dance, people are led up and down in it till they are fairly tired out. Law is like a book of surgery—there are a great many terrible cases in it. It is like physic too, they take the least of it are best off. It is like a homely gentleman, very well to follow us. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it; 'and like bad weather,' most people are glad to get out of it.

It is said the Penacook Indians, (who were a formidable tribe in this vicinity,) used to predict the weather from the movement of the morning fog, which usually passed off in a direction towards the sea or towards the mountains. "If, (said they,) the fog goes a fishing, we shall have fair weather; but if it goes a hunting, look for a storm;" This saying is not uncommon among fishermen at the present day.—D. Cour.

The person who communicated the following recipes, [says the Brunswick Journal] says he has known persons afflicted with the Billious Chollic, cured after they had been pronounced incurable by regular Physicians.

For the Billious Chollic.—Take the brand of Corn meal, make it into pudding, and apply it as hot as can be borne to the bowels, is a certain cure for the above complaint.

Tooth Ache.—Take the bark of wild popple roots steeped in water, and hold the liquor in the mouth will cure the tooth ache.

ADVANTAGE OF HAVING A SENATE. Just before the adjournment, the Senate, by a vote of three to one rejected the nomination of an Indian Agent appointed last year by the President. As soon as the Senate had adjourned, Gen. Jackson re-appointed him.

SPEECH

Of Mr. Foot, in the U. S. Senate, on the General appropriation Bill.

Mr. Foot said, we are indeed fallen on evil times. The application of the "searching operation," mentioned by General Jackson in his Inaugural Address, has become indispensable to save the Treasury from bankruptcy. The Syren song of retrenchment, economy and reform, has lost its fascinating charms. Broad and bold assertions will no longer be received as proof of economy, while the public documents prove them to be false—the people will no longer be deceived by these hackneyed terms—nor can the present Administration be screened from censure by charging their predecessors with "wasteful extravagance," when the documents furnish convincing proof, that the present is the most extravagant administration which has ever wielded the destinies of the nation. He called the attention of the Senate to the documents in proof of his assertion, and presented a statement taken from the printed reports from the Departments, from which he gave the comparative expenditures between the two last years of Mr. Adams' administration, and the two first of General Jackson's.

Appropriations in 1827	\$11,315,568 95
1828	12,326,432 59
Making	\$23,642,051 54
In the year 1829	11,766,524 65
1830	14,344,090 69
Total in two first years of Gen. Jackson's economical administration	\$26,610,615 34
Making an excess of expenditure in two years, above the expense in Mr. Adams' administration of	\$2,963,563 80
And of this excess, nearly half in the civil list.	
Civil list, 1827	\$1,713,837 04
1828	1,737,887 35
Making	\$3,456,724 39
Civil list 1829	\$3,387,202 53
1830	2,352,461 81
Making an excess in the civil list alone during the two first years of Gen. Jackson's administration	\$4,739,764 34
The amount of appropriations contained in the bill for the support of Government for 1831, now under consideration, as passed by the House of Representatives	\$2,050,779 64
Proposed amendments by the Committee of Finance of the Senate	121,000 00
Making in the whole	\$2,171,779 64

This extraordinary increase of expenditure speaks a language not to be misunderstood. If any Senator doubts the fact, let him examine the printed documents, and he will find the statement correct—the statement before him was taken from the documents.

Do you ask how can these things be? It is easily accounted for by the increased expense in every Department—by establishing new bureaus—by creating new offices—by increasing salaries and contingent expenses—by increasing the number of clerks—and by every other possible means for rewarding political partisans. Fifty-two additional pages in the Blue Book, of names of officers, will give some evidence of an increase in the number—the recalling of four Ministers and some Charges d'Affaires, will account for about \$30,000 increased expense during the first year of this economical administration—the office of solicitor of the Treasury, created at the last session, to perform a part of the duties of the Fifth Auditor, as agent for the Treasury, has called for an extra appropriation of near \$10,000.

Sir, said Mr. F. we need the aid and faithful services of another "Auditor Committee," as the select committee of 1820 has been called by the Chairman of the committee of Finance, which he himself has acknowledged saved three millions of dollars to the Treasury, to arrest the progress of the Government in its downward road to bankruptcy and ruin.

The result of the American System at Lowell.—The Lowell Journal tells us that "the demand for tenements in this town has never been so urgent as at the present time. We recently advertised one to be let, and have received not less than forty applications for it. Ten years ago our population was about one hundred and fifty; it is now not much less than seven thousand, and the prospects of the growth of the town have at no time been so promising as at the present. Funds sufficient have been obtained to build a railroad from Lowell to Boston; the Suffolk Company has recently been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000 and have commenced erecting two mills with all the necessary appendages; the Tremont Company is about to be incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, all of which has been subscribed for; over \$200,000 has been subscribed to the capital stock of the Railroad Bank, which we understand will be incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, with liberty to increase it to \$400,000. Among the buildings to be erected this Summer, will be a hotel on a very extensive scale, at the corner of Merrimack and Dutton Streets."

To those who doubt that the American System is the life of New-England,

we refer the consideration of the above facts. Let the same causes operate upon any town in Maine, and the same effects will be felt. Saco, as a Manufacturing town, sprung up with great prosperity; and there was not a farmer in the vicinity, nor a mechanic, nor a land owner, who did not feel the benefits of the American System. Ask the inhabitants of Winthrop, if they see no good in the American System, and have no fears if the British Party come into power, prostrating American Manufactures, and doing away with protecting duties.

If the Farmers of Maine ever hope to become what the farmers of Massachusetts are; if they wish for good markets for their surplus produce; if they wish to rear up prosperous villages, filled with mechanics, and consumers of all sorts, they must give their hands to the American System.—Portland Advertiser.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A committee was appointed in the House of Representatives on Monday last, "to ascertain what business there is before the legislature to be acted upon the present session, and when the legislature may have a recess." We think it high time that such a committee was appointed. The legislature has been in session (including to-day,) SEVENTY-FOUR DAYS, at a daily expense of not much if any less than \$400 to the State, making a total of TWENTY-NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS. Now we would ask, what have the people received as an equivalent for this enormous expenditure? What business has been performed?—what mighty undertaking accomplished to require so much money? Are we referred to the notorious "Healing Act"—the "Bank Bill"—and the "Appropriation Bill" or Gerry-mander junior, as matters that required much time for deliberation—all these did not occupy more than eight days. We are perfectly willing that the legislature should have time enough to mature all the necessary business which came before it—we would not that individual or public interests should suffer from haste and consequent inattention. But we cannot perceive that any thing has been done by the present legislature to warrant a session of ten or twelve weeks. Last year, although the Government was not organized until near the middle of February, and notwithstanding the long and protracted discussions in both houses on political questions, the session was only 73 days in length, and we should think quite as much business was transacted last year, aside from the trouble in organizing, as has been the present. After so much boasting by the Jackson press, of the industry of the majority; of their determination to let nothing impede the public business, and after ten Clerks had been employed to aid and assist the Valuation Committee, we did expect that the session of 1831 would be a short one. But we are disappointed. And we would repeat the enquiries—what is the Jackson majority about that the session is thus protracted? We should like to have satisfactory answers to these questions. Nor are we alone—they are repeatedly asked by individuals in every section of the country.

Kennebunk Gazette.

Very fair.—The Boston Gazette a Jackson paper, says:

"The speech of MR. HOLMES in the Senate of the U. States, on the alleged mal-administration in the General Post Office Department, will be found in the first page. The late explosion at Washington, relative to the affairs of this department, must, as we have before intimated, be highly injurious to the President, unless he applies his besom of reform to Maj. Barry or some of his bungling subordinates."

Again—"The Washington, Telegraph having hoisted the CALHOUN flag keeps up a running fight upon the Secretary of State. We refer the reader to two letters from that paper in another column. We care not how much Mr. VAN BUREN is smoked by the independent Editor of the Telegraph: he is a very selfish man, and, in our opinion, is the author of all the trouble and division which exists at this moment in the administration party."

SLAVE TRADE.—We rejoice to learn from late English papers that the British squadron on the Coast of Africa have been eminently successful in checking this horrible traffic. On the southern coast of the Bay of Loango, the Spaniards, Portuguese and Brazilians had destroyed their forts and deserted their slaving establishments. Some time previous to the visit of the Primrose to that quarter, the king of Loango brought 100 slaves to the coast for sale, but finding no slavers on the station, butchered them all in cold blood, as he thought it too expensive to feed them. The bleached bones of the unfortunate victims were to be seen on the shores.

Choice of Geese.—In choosing your geese for the table, care should be taken that the feet and legs be yellow, which is indicative of the bird being young; the legs of old geese are red. If recently killed, the legs will be pliable; but if stale they will be generally dry and stiff.—N. E. Farmer.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

There is no division in the Republican Party on the score of measures. Individuals, we grant, have broken off personal intercourse, under circumstances which render it highly probable, that it will be a long time, if ever, before they again unite in friendship; but politically there is no disagreement. There is not a shadow of proof that the utmost unanimity of sentiment does not exist between the President and Vice President upon the policy of the country.

The course for the Republican Party is a plain one, and it will be adopted and persevered in, despite of all the efforts of our crafty opponents. The Party will rally round Gen. Jackson. We are safe so long as we stand by the Administration of the Old Hero. The Republicans know to well the strength of their position to desert it. The re-election of Jackson will set everything right, and his re-election cannot be prevented by human means.—E. Argus.

So says the Eastern Argus speaking of the disgraceful quarrel in the Royal Family, at Washington. Whether the disclosures of Calhoun show it or not, the Presidential recommendations and the acts of Congress do not exhibit any thing like a union in sentiment among the Jackson party "on the score of measures." The President has been singularly unfortunate in having most of the important measures, recommended by him to the attention of Congress, treated with marked contempt by those who profess to be of his own party communion. There seems to be nothing in which they are agreed, excepting in a general scramble for office and in a general proscription of political opponents. "Individuals have broken off personal intercourse;" and who are the individuals? why, Jackson President; Calhoun Vice President; Van Buren Secretary of State. These distinguished members of the present administration together with their numerous and influential friends are in open and undisguised warfare. The Argus tells us "it will be a long time, if ever, before they again unite in friendship;" and yet all things are doing well in the Jackson camp; "the course for the party is a plain one and it will be adopted." Now the Argus knows that this is mere moonshine. It was the combination of Calhoun and Van Buren and others of different principles and of different motives, which brought the Jackson party into power at first. This combination is now dissolved, and it requires no great discernment to see that the effect is fatal to the party. Let them bluster as much as they please; let them abuse their opponents in every shape they may choose; it is abundantly manifest that they have a hard task to perform. At this moment all their services are needed at home.—Heal your own party divisions—reconcile your leaders if you can. Don't ask the people to elevate men to power, who care for nothing but self-promotion; and who will fight with each other at any moment.

The following gentlemen have been elected town officers in this town for the year 1831.

Job Eastman, TOWN CLERK.
Uriah Holt, SELECTMEN, ASSESSORS, &
Ichabod Bartlett, OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.
Nathan Noble.
Joshua Smith, TOWN TREASURER.
Henry Rust, TOWN AGENT.
Rev. Henry A. Merrill, SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
John Parsons, Jr.
John Whitmarsh, Jr.
James Crockett, CONSTABLES.
Henry W. Millett.
Henry W. Millett, COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

HENRY CLAY.

The address of the Massachusetts Convention of National Republican members of the Legislature after setting forth in a very clear and faithful manner the evils of General Jackson's administration thus conclude:—

It appears from this concise survey of the present situation of the Union, that it is the duty of all patriotic and judicious citizens, not only not to aid in the re-election of the present incumbent to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, but to use all their efforts to effect a change in the National Administration; and in order that such efforts may be made with success, the time has now arrived, when it is necessary to designate a candidate for the succession, whose name may be a rallying point and a principle of Union to the adherents of the good cause.

In looking round the country for such a person, it is almost superfluous to say, that our eyes are instinctively turned to that illustrious citizen, who, after occupying the most distinguished places in the gift of the people, and in all the departments of the administration, now dwells in retirement on the bosom of the Great West. The qualifications and services of HENRY CLAY are too well known to require the aid of our testimony. As a statesman, advocate and orator, he has been from his youth upward, the pride of our courts and legislative halls. As an ardent, fearless and consistent friend of liberty and republican institutions, he has endeared himself to their friends throughout the world. As the father of the American System, he is entitled to the warm support of all who desire the success of the great cause of domestic industry and internal improvement. The signal success with which he conducted the affairs of the department of State, evinces his capacity for the actual business of administration; while the generous frankness and captivating warmth

of his manners eminently fit him for a station in which, in order to be useful, it is necessary to conciliate the public favor, as well as to transact with ability the public business. He has already been designated in various ways and in all quarters of the country, as the candidate of the opposition, and we consider it the duty of all good citizens to use every means in their power for the purpose of effecting his election.

Without meaning to encourage an undue confidence which would only generate inactivity, we believe that with proper exertions the success of the good cause is beyond the possibility of doubt. The present administration has been for some time past justly discredited in public opinion, and General Jackson, from being the most popular has become one of the most unpopular men in the country. Whole sections of the Union have been alienated by his strange and inconsistent course upon the tariff and internal improvement. Extensive interests have been thrown into opposition by his reckless and unaccountable denunciation of the Bank. His ablest adherents among the public writers have deserted him—and if any considerable portion of reflecting men still followed his standard, the late wanton attack upon the judiciary department must have driven them from it in disgust. The unity of his adherents is completely broken up by the late open rupture between the Vice-President and the Secretary of State; and at this moment the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN party is undoubtedly by far the strongest in the country. Under these circumstances it is quite apparent that nothing is wanted but zeal, activity and concert to ensure success.

THE LEGISLATURE.

March 17, SENATE, A PROTEST against "the Midnight Bill" signed by nine Senators was presented by Mr. HINDS, and ordered to be placed on the Journal of the Senate.

March 17, in the HOUSE, Mr. Dummer was put upon the Judiciary Committee in place of Mr. Boutelle.

Resolve authorizing the State Treasurer to receive that portion of the Massachusetts Claim belonging to the State of Maine, was finally passed.

Resolve laying a tax on the several counties, passed to be engrossed.

The bill to divide the town of Berwick was passed to be engrossed as amended.

Resolve granting Elias Thomas \$300 for Clerkship in former years in the Treasury's office, was indefinitely postponed.

March 18, SENATE, The petition of Assessors of Cumberland for deduction of State valuation; memorial of the land Agent in relation to Anthony Merchant's contract for the purchase of a part of Merchant's Island; the petition of A. Brooks and Wm. Godfrey respecting pilotage, read and referred.

An order of notice was granted on the petition of Samuel A. Bradley.

March 19, The Committee to whom was referred the subject of "when the Legislature may have a recess" reported "a week from Tuesday next."

March 21, The report of the Committee on Literary Institutions was taken up. (This report gives \$3000 to Bowdoin College, \$2000 to Waterville College, and \$1000 to the Treasurer of Gardiner Lyceum—one third part of each of these sums to be given to indigent students.)

Mr. Ingalls of Cumberland, proposed the allowance of \$1500 to Bowdoin College instead of \$3000. The College, he said, had lands, which they should put into the markets, and from these resources, if the appropriation was not sufficient, they should take their funds.

Messrs. Fuller and Dole spoke against the amendment—but it was carried.

Mr. Dole of Lincoln then proposed to insert \$2000.

Mr. Kingsbury spoke in favor of the motion. He was not in favor of forcing the College to encroach upon its capital and he thought \$2000 was the smallest sum they could get along with.

The amendment for \$2000 was negatived—and after some further discussion \$1500 was carried for Bowdoin College, \$1000 of which is to be given to indigent students. The bill as amended was laid on the table.

In the HOUSE, The bill additional, establishing the Court of Common Pleas, was taken up, and the question was upon reconsidering the vote postponing the bill indefinitely. (The bill provides, that no Judge of the Court of Common Pleas shall hold more than one term in the same County, within this State, in the same year, unless obliged so to do on account of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the Judge, whose duty it may be to hold the same.)

Messrs. Parks of Bangor, Williams of Augusta, and Dummer of Hallowell, advocated the motion at length.

Mr. Bourne of Kennebunk opposed the motion. The yeas and nays were ordered on the consideration. Yeas 87, Nays 23.

The House agreed to hold their daily session hereafter at 8 o'clock in the morning—and the Roll of the House was directed to be called at that time.

Resolve making appropriations for completing the Public Buildings, was finally passed.

Resolve laying a tax on the several counties, finally passed.

March 19, Bill for the preservation of Lewiston, North Turner, and Still Water Bridges came from the Senate, they having adhered to their former vote passing the bill to be engrossed, and the House

adhered to its former vote indefinitely postponing the same.

An order of notice was granted on the petition of Robert Andrews, that a new county may be formed from a part of Oxford and Cumberland counties.

March 21, Bills enacted—to divide the town of Berwick: to set off James Meader from Falmouth to Westbrook; to incorporate the Proprietors of the Congressional meeting house in Limerick; to set off the land of John Gowen from Acton to Shapleigh; to incorporate the Proprietors of the Austin Steam Grist Mill; to apportion the Senators among the several counties.

Mr. Cole of Paris made a Report with a Preamble and Bill "abolishing Special Pleading." (the parties are to plead the general issue—any special matter can be given in evidence by filing a copy beforehand.) Four hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

IN THE SENATE March 23.

Resolve districting the State for choice of Senators was finally passed.

Bill relating to Innholders, retailers and common victuallers after some discussion was indefinitely postponed.

IN THE HOUSE March 23.

The House considered the vote by which they passed the Resolve exempting the Custom House in Portland from taxation, and postponed the Resolve indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Harris of Portland an order passed proposing the following questions to the Justices of the Supreme Court viz: Can persons under the care and direction of the Overseers of the Poor in any town, who have been disposed of for one year for the labour of such persons, constitutionally vote for state officers during that time?

Can persons who are not under the care and direction of the Overseers of the poor of any town, who have received partial supplies from the town where they reside, constitutionally vote for state officers.

Can ballots, with the names of persons not having the qualifications of a Representative, be counted agreeably to the 5th section of 4th article, part first, of the constitution, as votes, so as to prevent a majority of votes for persons eligible, from making a choice?

Bills and Resolves enacted, for the purchase and distribution of Greenleaf's Reports, additional concerning Court of Common Pleas, authorizing the Governor and Council to pay the Warden of the State Prison the salaries of the subordinate officers.

Resolve requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to give their aid to the adoption of measures for the gradual abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, having proper regard to the rights of individuals, was finally passed. The vote passing the same was then reconsidered, and Mr. Smith of Portland moved that the Resolve be indefinitely postponed, and spoke at some length in favor of the motion. Mr. Parks of Bangor advocated the motion, and Mr. Dummer of Hallowell opposed it. The question on postponement was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 68, Nays 41.

Bill regulating elections was taken up, and led to considerable discussion. Various propositions were made to amend the Bill, particularly in regard to fixing an hour for closing the polls on days of annual election, but before any question was taken the House adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

The PROTEST.—The minority of the Legislature have presented a most able protest against that most disgraceful outrage upon legislation, the "healing act." It is saying but little in favor of this document to say that it totally annihilates the healing act. The majority themselves, except for party purposes, cannot but consider the healing act, as a perfect nihilism. The protest ought to be read by every citizen in the State. We shall give it a place as soon as we have room.

A committee of the Legislature have reported that the public business is so far finished that the people may expect a recess of that body this day. We hope it may be so. It is however very doubtful. The session has already been protracted to a great length. Admitting the business acted on to be important, it cannot be denied that it has from some cause or other, been matured very slow.

NEW PUBLICATION.

A Friendly Letter to the Rev. ADAM WILSON, on the mode of Baptism. By Rev. JOSEPH WALKER, South Paris, Me. 36 pages, Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow.

We have read this letter and without pretending to be critical in the controversy, and without enlisting on either side, we feel it doing no more than justice to say, that it discovers a good state of religious feeling and is marked with the author's usual perspicuity and force.

SUPREME COURT.—The arguments of Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Wilt on the Indian question attracted much attention at Washington. The motion they advocated was for process of subpoena against the state of Georgia, and for an injunction against that State, her officers and agents, to restrain them from exercising the laws of Georgia within the Cherokee territory, on the ground that the laws which go to introduce the civil and criminal code of Georgia into the

Indian territory are null and void as repugnant to the Constitution, the laws and treaties of the United States. No defence was made on the part of Georgia. Wirt is said to have been uncommonly eloquent: during his peroration some of the Cherokee delegation, who were present, were so much affected, notwithstanding the sternness of their Indian nature, that they were unable to restrain their tears.

The decision of the Court is not yet known.—*Kennebec Jour.*

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the ship Virginia, captain Collins we have received City of Mexico papers to the 22d of February inclusive. They are very much occupied with documents relating to the unfortunate Ex-President Guerrero, who was captured in the South near the close of January. He was tried by a Council of War at Ojaco on the 10th of February, found guilty, and SENTENCED TO BE SHOT; which sentence was carried into execution on the 14th. We find nothing else of importance.

CAPTURE OF GUERRERO.—The New Orleans Bee of Feb. 23, which we received yesterday, mentions the arrival at that port from Tampico, on the 27th February of the schooners Emperor and Preto. Papers of a late date were received by them from Mexico. The most important news which they furnish is the announcement by a dispatch from the Alcade of Huatulo, to the command of the department of Ejutla, of the almost total defeat of Guerrero's party, and capture of that chieftain. It seems he was taken at Acapulco, on the South Sea, and conveyed thence to Huatulo in the Sardinian brig Colombo. The despatch is dated on the 24th of January, and states that the brig arrived on the 20th. It was transmitted by the commandant of Ejutla to the Governor of Ojaco, and by him forwarded to the Minister. Guerrero left Huatulo on the 25th for Ojaco, guarded by a strong escort. From thence he will doubtless be conducted to Mexico, where the judgement of a Council of War will speedily decide his fate.

HAYT.—A letter from *Pari au Prince* by an arrival at Baltimore on the 10th inst. states that some disturbance had occurred at Aux Cayes, in consequence of the regulations for indemnifying the old French colonists; but that they would be immediately quelled. In other respect, all was well.

The writer adds, that a gentleman from Maryland was travelling through the island, to investigate the condition of the American emigrants. It is understood that he has a view of aiding in the removal thither of sundry other persons from this country, if he should ultimately judge it to be expedient.—*Nat. Intell.*

A letter from a gentleman in Paris to a friend in Philadelphia dated the 1st of Feb. says, "The great news of to-day is that the Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of France, has been chosen King of Belgium; and this, it is believed, will cause a war. It is not yet known what England will do; but it is certain that she is arming ships of war. In France the troops are all marching. All those of Paris and its neighborhood are to set off in two days; so that we shall have none left but the National Guard."—*Baltimore American.*

GREAT BANK ROBBERY IN NEW YORK. Office of the Journal of Commerce, Monday March 21st, 2 o'clock, P. M. Great Bank Robbery.—The City Bank of this city was entered by a false key sometime between the close of business on Saturday and the commencement of it this morning, and robbed of an immense amount in bank bills.

The loss of the Bank itself, so far as ascertained, is about \$130,000; being the notes of other Banks taken during the business on Saturday. These were in bundles prepared for settlement this morning.

There were in the Bank vaults several trunks containing large amounts which were brok open, and the bank notes taken away.

Among them was the trunk of the Morris Canal Co., brought over and deposited a few days ago for greater safety, containing \$26,000, all in bills of the Morris Canal Co., viz, one bundle containing \$15,000 in notes of 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars; and \$4,000 in notes not exactly described.

From the trunk of Messrs. S. & M. Allen, about 18,000 was taken, viz, \$14,000, bills of the Newburg and Orange Co. banks, \$2,000 Rutland Bank, and \$5,000 State Bank at Morris.

The Bank has offered a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the recovery of the property, and a proportionate sum for any part.

"The moon on Sunday evening last appeared to be more than twice the usual size. Many persons had collected together and were wondering at its strange appearance. A wag, passing at the time was asked if he could account for it.—"Why yes," said he, "the moon feels pretty large 'cause it eclipsed the sun yesterday."—*New Haven Pul.*

To the people of the United States.

An itinerant stranger appearing in various sections of our country, calling himself by the name of Lorenzo Dow, and in a gross manner deceiving the public, it becomes my duty to caution the people throughout the country to be on their guard against the impostor.—With traits of my public and private life he attempts to dupe the credulous.—There are others in the country who call themselves the "nephew," "wife," and "sister of L. D." and pursue their journey through the country on my credit.—This is to give timely caution against those JESUITICAL impositions, for there is "a snake in the grass."

LORENZO DOW.

Providence, March 17, 1830.

[The above notice was handed us by the genuine LORENZO DOW; there is no mistake about the person; the public will be on their guard accordingly. Mr. Dow requests the publishers of papers in the United States to give the above notice a gratuitous insertion.]

Providence paper.

We find in the Western Times, published in Centreville, Indiana, the following account:

"Distressing!!—We were informed a few days since, by a gentleman traveller from the west, that during the severe weather, a man, about 45 years of age, his wife, six children, and four horses, were frozen to death on the great prairie, Illinois. When discovered, the mother lay with a small child in her arms—five other children around her—the father, with an axe and flint in his hands, as if he had been trying to strike fire—a part of his wagon was cut into small pieces for kindling, and all the horses in a heap, stiff in their harness. The name of the unfortunate family, or where they were from, was not ascertained when our informant passed along."

The number of banks in the United States, is four hundred and seventy-two, as appears from a statement in Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector, viz: In Pennsylvania 61, New York 65, Maine 25, New Hampshire 23, Vermont 42, Massachusetts 72, Rhode Island 51, Connecticut 18, New Jersey 32, Delaware 6, Maryland 21, District of Columbia 15, Virginia 8, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 8, Georgia 12, Ohio 38, Michigan 2, Illinois 3, Indiana 2 Tennessee 3, Alabama 1.

Of this number 112 are enumerated under the head of Broken Banks. In the list of Counterfeit Notes there are eight hundred and sixty four different plates counterfeit, on different Banks in the United States.

ROMANTIC.—Report says, that lately the Sand Bat Ferryman picked up in the river, floating down, a nice mahogany cradle, closely corked, so as to exclude the water. It had the usual cradle clothing, and its little quilt was neatly spread and tucked beneath its soft bed of feathers. The ferryman towed it ashore, and began to examine into the value of his prize. He raised the covering and behold! a beautiful infant handsomely dressed lay beneath in undisturbed slumber. He carried it to his mistress, where it has found that protection denied it by an unnatural mother.—*Augusta (Geo.) Courier.*

Com. Warrington has been appointed to the command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in place of Com. Bainbridge, removed. The old Commodore offended Amos Kendall, the Fourth Auditor. Amos writes for the Globe, & has much influence, it is said, with the President. It is fatal to offend the King's favorites. Com. Bainbridge's removal has caused great dissatisfaction in Philadelphia.

Kennebec Journal.

The National Gazette says—one year hence it will be universally seen that Gen. Jackson cannot be elected.

A letter with the following superscription, passed through the post office to-day. It is certainly a curiosity, and we therefore give it publicity: "For Dominick Dolan Smith, or to the care of Darby Askins of Wist Cassed, [Wiscasset] or New Castle, or Else Where which two towns is midway between Boston and Canada, America."—*Portland Adv.*

The Indian memorial recently forwarded from Pittsburg to Washington was of great length—that is the signatures. The column of names was THIRTY SIX FEET LONG.

Three sleigh loads of fish, poultry, &c. arrived at Quebec on the 17th ult. from Augusta, in this State, by the new road. The party expected to be only four days in returning to Augusta.

We see from a Washington correspondent of a Kentucky paper, that suspicious exist, that Mr. Calhoun has sent a challenge for a duel to Mr. Van Buren. We should not wonder if powder and ball were used to settle the difficulties between Calhoun and Crawford. The administration is in "a blaze of glory."

A new Post Office has been established in the eastern part of Oxford, in this County, entitled East Oxford Post Office, and Dr. Jacob Tewksbury appointed Postmaster.

Singular fact.—Among the oibles voted to persons in indigent circumstances at the last Committee meeting of the Elginshire Auxiliary Bible Society, was one to a poor woman upwards 80 years of age, who had learned to read within the last three years.

MARRIED,

In Bethel, by Barber Bartlett, Esq. Mr. Ball Bartlett, to Miss Marina Bartlett, all of B.

DIED,

In Paris, on the 20th inst. Mrs. LUCRETIA STOWELL, relict of the late Hon. Daniel Stowell, aged about 70, formerly of Worcester Ms.—On the same day Mrs. Abigail Harris wife of Mr. Amariah Harris of Paris—On the 14th ult. Sally, wife of Mr. Shadrach Keene, aged 37.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--SWEDEN.

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors of the Land hereafter mentioned, in the town of Sweden, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned, Collector of said Sweden for the year A. D. 1829, in the respective sums following, viz:—

Owner's name,	No. of acres.	Value.	County Tax.	State and School Tax.	Total.
Formerly Sarah Bostwick, now supposed Theophilus Harris.	5373	\$671, 5, 61	14, 09	19, 70	
Credit for money paid,				5, 00	
Balance due,				\$14, 70	

Unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of June next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the old school house on Sunday-river in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon, as will satisfy the same.

Harrison, March 14, 1831. 40

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE--NEWRY.

Notice is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following parcel of land, situated in said Newry in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that it is taxed for the year 1830, for State, County, Town and School Taxes, committed to the subscriber, Collector for said Newry, for said year, to collect as follows, viz:

Owner's name,	No. of acres.	Value.	County Tax.	State and School Tax.	Total.
Formerly Sarah Bostwick, now supposed Theophilus Harris.	5373	\$671, 5, 61	14, 09	19, 70	
Credit for money paid,				5, 00	
Balance due,				\$14, 70	

Unless said taxes and necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of June next, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the old school house on Sunday-river in said Newry, at one of the clock in the afternoon, as will satisfy the same.

ANDREW N. STOW, Collector of said Newry for 1830. 39

HENRY POOR,

At No. 3, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, PORTLAND, (3 DOORS BELOW DANIEL'S)

IS now opening for the Winter and Spring Trade, English Merino Circassians, fashionable colors at low prices; Brown and Blue Camlets; Silks in great variety; Merino and other Shawls; new Calicoes; lots of Plaids; heavy Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks and Yankee Prints; Laces, Lace Veils, Edgings, &c.; Cheap Dimities; Lawns, Linens, Diapers and Damasks; Cotton Yarns, Threads, best Spool Cotton, Combs, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Bobbins, Pearl Buttons, and a sufficient variety of nick nacks to suit the calls of all hands.

CARPETINGS,

PRIME PATTERNS: BROADCLOTHS, LOW PRICES; FEATHERS, A GOOD ASSORTMENT; and a generally well selected Stock as can be found in town—well suited to the country trade. HENRY POOR.

W. P. will give the highest market prices for all home made stuffs—such as Tow, Prest, Full'd and all Wool CLOTHS—Woolen Yarn, &c. &c. Feb. 14, 1831. 6s 35

GEORGE ROPES,

MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND,

HAS recently opened a new stock of elegant B. P. Tea and Dining Sets. Gold Band, Lustre, and Printed

China.

Plain, Pressed, and Cut GLASS WARE; C. C. and edged CROCKERY of every description. An extensive supply of BRASS FIRE SETS; Tea Trays; Britannia, Tea and Coffee Pots; HOLLOW WARE; Brass Candlesticks; CUPBOARDS; Shoe Thread; Laces; Cabinet and House Trimmings; Tools, Nails, Shovels, &c. &c., all of which will be sold cheap, at wholesale and retail.

G. R. being agent for the sale of Tuft's Soap Stone Furnaces, and for the N. E. LOOKING-GLASS Manufactory, will sell these articles at factory prices.

Cash given for broken Flint Glass; and the highest price for Bristles. Feb. 14, 1831. 6w 35

Assorted SEEDS for Families.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street.

Small boxes of assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following seeds:—

Early Washington Peas; Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas; Late Marrowfat Peas; Early Marrowfat Peas; Dwarf String Beans; Early Dwarf White Casekin Beans; Lima, or Sabota Pole Beans; Long Blood Beet; (TRUE SORT) Early turnip-rooted Beet; Early York Cabbage; Large Cape Savoy; do (FINE) Red Dutch; do (GREEN) Early Dutch Cauliflower; Early Horn Carrot; (VERY FINE) Long Orange Carrot; White Solid Celery; Curled Cress or Peppergrass; Early Cucumber; Long Green Turkey do.; Long Dutch Parsnip; Large Red Lettuce; Early Silisia do.; Pine-apple Melon; (VERY FINE) Watermelon; Large White Portugal Onion; Large Red do.; Double Curled Parsley; Flat Squash Pepper; Early Scarlet short-top Radish; White turnip Radish; Salsify, or Oyster Plant; Early Bush Squash; White Crook-neck Squash; Early White Dutch Turnip; Yellow Stote Turnip;

POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Majorum, Sage, Summer Savory.

At this Seed Store can be found the greatest variety of Field, Grass, Garden, Herb and Flower Seeds, to be found in New England, of the very first quality, and at fair prices, wholesale and retail.

Also, Fruit and Forest Trees, Grape Vines, (of both native and European origin), and Ornamental Shrubs at Nurserymen's prices.

Boston, March 2.

White Mulberry Seed.

FOR sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street—

A small quantity of fresh White Mulberry Seed, of the growth of 1830.—Gentlemen in want of this Seed that can be depended upon, are advised to apply soon, as the supply here, and throughout the country, is uncommonly small.—Short directions for its culture furnished gratis with the seed.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has contracted with the town of Norway to support all the poor of said town for one year from the date hereof, and that he has made provision for all of said poor; therefore, all persons are hereby forbid to harbor any of said poor, or furnish them with any clothing, food, or medicine, as no bill will be paid either by the town, or by the subscriber, unless by special contract.

HENRY W. MILLETT.

Norway, March 14, 1831. 40

Consumption!

Asthma! and Catarrh! IN that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life; yet this dreadful disorder is easily overcome in its earlier stages. It is only when neglected—that it arrives at the terrific maturity which so often baffles the sagacity of professional science. An obstinate cough is the customary forerunner of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple and salutary remedies, is sure to be reproved by a dreadful succession of consumptive symptoms: oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; ulcerated lungs and hectic fever; shrivelled extremities, and general emaciation of the whole body; prostration of strength; flushing cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and at last, in full possession of the mental faculties, and while hope still whispers her flattering tale—cold extremities, and a premature death.

For the various stages of this complaint, one of the most approved remedies ever yet discovered is

Dr. Relfe's Asthmatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearances which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

As the Pills require in ordinary cases no confinement, they may be administered with confidence and safety to all ages and classes of people. Unexampled success has hitherto attended their administration in a great variety of cases; and the Proprietor can refer to a multitude, which testify to their efficacy in reviving the emaciated victim from the bed of disease, and restoring him to blessings of accustomed health and activity.

Price \$1 for whole boxes of 30 pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 pills, with directions.

Debilitated Females.

THE complaints peculiar to the female part of the community, have been long successfully treated by the administration of the *Aromatic Pills*, originally prescribed and compounded by Dr. RELFE. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific; they restore a free circulation, reform the irregular operations of the sanguiferous system, and rectify the disordered habits. The proprietor's confidence in the superior excellence of this equally innocent and powerful preparation, is founded on the most decisive testimony from many restored patients. He can assure this portion of the public, that when

Dr. Relfe's Aromatic Pills for Females, are regularly taken according to the directions accompanying them, they revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits.

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Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31. 9

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. EDITOR—The following lines were not written for the public eye, nor even with the intention of committing them to paper; but merely to pass away a solitary hour. But, as I believe you mentioned in a late paper your intention of devoting a part of it to the cause of TEMPERANCE, I thought I would send them for an insertion in the "Observer," should you deem them worthy of it.

THE DRUNKARD.

Ye contents of the drunkard's bowl,
What misery dost thou cause—
The worm that preys upon the soul
Within thy victim gnaws!

His nearest friends, as well as foes,
He curses in his wrath;
Dejection, poverty, and woes,
Mark his heart-breaking path.

His home, whence all has fled but strife,
Is like the lion's lair;
The very bitterness of life
Is ever brooding there.

The scourged and tortured Negro Slave
Is far more blessed than he;
Though dark his hopes this side the grave,
At death he may be free.

He may have hopes when life has fled—
May pour the secret prayer;
But He, who form'd the Heaven's, hath said
No DRUNKARD enters THERE.

Oh! did his miseries end with life,
His pains indeed were few;
But death, which ends this mortal strife,
Commences them anew.

Then who among this favor'd race—
What friend to human kind
Will coldly see this scourge debate
And desolate the mind.

Ye, who profess that sacred name
Through which ye hope to live—
Patriots; warm'd by freedom's flame,
Join, and your efforts give
To drive this soul-destroying plague away,
And on its victim pour the healing ray.

ALPHA DELTA.

Waterford, 1831.

LAWS OF MAINE.

[No. 5.]

An additional ACT regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That no person who shall hereafter commence the Practice of Physic and Surgery in this State shall be entitled to maintain any action or suit to recover a compensation for services rendered by him as Physician or Surgeon within this State unless he shall have received a Medical Degree at some public institution within the United States where Degrees in Medicine and Surgery are usually conferred, and where, at least, the same qualifications are required as at the Medical School in this State; or have been licensed by the Censors of the Maine Medical Society: *Provided,* That before such person commence the Practice of Physic or Surgery, he shall exhibit to the Faculty of the Maine Medical School, evidence of his having received such Degree, likewise satisfactory evidence of his good moral character, a certificate of which from said Faculty shall entitle him to all the privileges of this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That an Act entitled "An Act regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery," passed February the twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved by the Governor February 16, 1831.]

An ACT establishing a Fire Department in the town of Portland.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Fire Department of the town of Portland, shall hereafter consist of one Chief Engineer, and as many other Engineers, Fire Wards, Firemen, Hosemen, Hook and Ladder men, Axe and sail men, as the selectmen of said town from time to time may nominate and appoint, not exceeding three hundred in addition to the number at present employed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Engineers of Fire Wards, to see that all the Fire apparatus belonging to said town, be constantly kept in good and complete order, and it shall be their duty to see that all Engines, Hose and Ladders be cleaned and repaired as soon as may be after any fire.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Chief Engineer, Engineers, or Fire Wards so nominated and appointed, shall have the same power and authority relative to the pulling down or demolishing any house or other buildings to prevent the spreading of fires; also relative to all other matters and things affecting the extinguishment or prevention of fires, or the commanding assistance, as Fire Wards now by law have. And the said town of Portland shall be liable to pay all such reasonable compensation for damage done by, or consequent upon the acts or

directions of said Chief Engineer, Engineers, or Fire Wards, as other towns in this State are liable to pay in like cases, for damage consequent upon the acts or directions of their Fire Wards.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the members of said Fire Department shall be liable to all the duties, and shall enjoy all the privileges that other Firemen in this State, are subject to, and enjoy by law at the present time.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That after the acceptance of this Act, by the inhabitants of the said town of Portland; the Selectmen shall be authorized and directed to make and publish such rules and regulations for the government and direction of the several members of the same, as they may from time to time think proper and expedient; and the rules and regulations so made and published, shall be binding upon the members of said department and upon the inhabitants of the town generally: *Provided,* they shall not be contrary to the constitution of this State, and the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the organization of a Fire Department under this Act, and notice thereof, given in one or more Newspapers published in said town by the Selectmen thereof; all laws of this State relating to the election of Fire Wards, so far as they affect the nomination and appointment of Fire Wards, within said town, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this Act shall not take effect until the same shall have been accepted by a vote of the town of Portland, taken by ballot at a general meeting called for that purpose.

[Approved by the Governor, February 19, 1831.]

An ACT authorizing the town of Portland to elect a board of Street Commissioners.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the inhabitants of the town of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to elect, and they shall, by written ballot, at their annual town meeting in March or April, elect three persons who shall be denominated a board of Street Commissioners, to hold their office one year from the time of their election and until others are elected; and they shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty as other town officers are. And the Board of Commissioners aforesaid, shall have all the rights and powers, be subject to all the liabilities, and perform all the duties, which surveyors of Highways by law have, are subject to, and are bound to perform, and said Commissioners shall receive such compensation for their services, as the inhabitants of said town, prior to the election of said officers shall, at the annual meeting for the choice of town officers, fix and determine.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act shall take effect and be in force, when the same shall have been accepted by the inhabitants of said town at their annual meeting for the choice of town officers and not before; and the question upon the acceptance of this Act shall be decided by written ballot, no person being permitted to vote thereon, who is not by law qualified to vote in said town for town officers.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That said town of Portland shall not be required to elect surveyors of Highways, other than said board of Street Commissioners.—And all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, so far as they relate to said town are hereby repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, February 19, 1831.]

An Act authorizing the town of Portland to lay out and make a road over tide waters.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Selectmen of the town of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, be, and they are hereby authorized to lay out a road or street commencing at or near the stone lock, at the mouth of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, in said town, and extending to the foot of Ann street in said Portland, near Robinson's distillery; and the town aforesaid shall have power to allow and accept the same as a town way or street, as in other cases, notwithstanding the same may be laid out over tide water, between high and low water mark.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That if the Selectmen of said town shall unreasonably delay or refuse to lay out the road or street aforesaid, being thereto requested in writing by ten or more of the inhabitants of said town, or if the town aforesaid shall unreasonably delay or refuse to allow and accept the said road or street, laid out by the Selectmen and put the same on record, the persons aggrieved by such delay or refusal, may apply to the Court of Sessions in said County, within one year after such delay or refusal, and the said Court is hereby authorized to exercise the same powers, and to proceed in the same manner in relation to the establishment of said road or street, as the said Court may now do, in the cases provided by the tenth and eleventh sections of the Act, passed the

second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An Act directing the method of laying out and making provision for the repair and amendment of highways."

[Approved by the Governor February 23, 1831.]

An additional Act to exempt from taxation Manufacturing Companies of Cotton, Wool, Iron and Steel for limited times.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That all real estate, purchased, or otherwise acquired, by any company or body politic, which shall, after the passage of this Act, be incorporated within this State, for the purpose of Manufacturing Cotton, Wool, Iron and Steel, shall be assessed and taxed at the appraised value thereof at the time it shall have been so purchased or acquired.—And it shall be the duty of the assessors of any town or plantation in this State, wherein such real estate shall be situated to take the valuation thereof accordingly; which shall be deemed and acted upon, as the true valuation of such estate, for the term of six years, from and after the date of the Act incorporating any such Company or body politic. *Provided,* That such Company or body politic shall have the same right of application to any Court of Sessions, for abatement of taxes, so assessed, which individuals citizens of this State have.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all Acts and parts of Acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and hereby are repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, March 4, 1831.]

AN ACT to modify the terms and conditions of the ACT for separation.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the terms and conditions, mentioned in the Act of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed on the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent State" be, and they are hereby, so far modified, or annulled, that the Trustees of any Ministerial or School Fund, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in any town within this State, shall have, hold and enjoy their powers and privileges subject to be altered, restrained, extended or annulled by the Legislature of Maine, with the consent of such Trustees, and of the town for whose benefit such fund was established.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the terms and conditions of the Act aforesaid, be, and they are hereby so far modified or annulled, that the Legislature of the State of Maine, shall have the power to direct the income of any fund arising from the proceeds of the sale of land, required to be reserved for the benefit of the Ministry, to be applied for the benefit of primary schools, in the town, in which such land is situate, when the fee in such land had not already become vested in some particularly Parish within such town, or in some individual.—And this Act shall take effect and be in force; *Provided,* the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall give its consent thereto.

[Approved by the Governor February 19, 1831.]

AN ACT authorizing the appointment of certain persons to publish intentions of marriage, and solemnize marriages in the unincorporated places of Aroostock and Madawaska, in the Counties of Washington and Penobscot.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Governor with the advice of Council, be, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint and commission some suitable person or persons in each of said unincorporated places, to perform the duties required of town and plantation Clerks, in publishing the intentions of marriage in their respective places of settlement, who shall hold said office during his pleasure; and whenever said commission shall be revoked, an attested copy of such revocation, together with the original record of the doings of the person so removed, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Judicial Courts, for the County in which such person may reside.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor, with the advice of Council, be, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint and commission, as aforesaid, some suitable person or persons to solemnize marriages, in the unincorporated places aforesaid, and the person or persons so appointed, shall make and keep a particular record of all marriages solemnized before them, respectively and in the month of April yearly and every year, shall make a return to the office of the Secretary of State, certifying the names of all the persons who have been by them respectively joined together in marriage, within the year then last past, if any such have been by them so joined together.—And if any person so appointed shall neglect to make such return within the month of April annually, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the

Court of Common Pleas, for the use of the person who may sue for the same.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act shall continue in force, until said unincorporated places shall be organized into plantations or incorporated into towns.

[Approved by the Governor, February 21, 1831.]

RESOLVE providing for the promulgation of the Laws of the State.

Resolved, that the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed in Portland, be, and the same hereby is declared to be the Public Newspaper in this State, in which shall be published the Laws and Resolves of a public nature, and also all advertisements, notices or orders, required by law to be published in the public Newspaper of the Printer to the State.

[Approved by the Governor February 12, 1831.]

RESOLVE relating to referred business of the Legislature.

Resolved, That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives respectively, within four days after the commencement of each session of the Legislature, to make out a list of all subjects both public and private, referred by each Branch at the preceding session, and to lay the same list before the presiding Officer of each Branch, in order that the same may be referred to the appropriate Committees.

[Approved, Jan. 13, 1831.]

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